



STUDY CIRCLE

FOUNDED
JANUARY 27th, 1954

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OBJECTS

1. **TO promote interest in and the study of the stamps and postal history of the islands that comprise the British West Indies and in addition BERMUDA, BRITISH GUIANA (GUYANA) and BRITISH HONDURAS.**

2. TO issue a quarterly BULLETIN containing articles, items of interest and other features.

3. TO loan books from the Circle library (home members only). Borrowers bear postage both ways. List supplied upon application to Hon. Librarian accompanied by an s.a.e. (9" x 6½") - 2nd Class postage for 150gm rate required.

4. TO publicise 'wants' and furnish opinions on stamp(s) and/or cover(s) for a nominal fee.

5. TO encourage, assist or sponsor the authorship and publication of definitive handbooks, monographs or other works of reference appropriate to the aim in para 1 above.

MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTION

MEMBERSHIP - Is WORLD WIDE in scope and open to all whether they be new or advanced collectors.

SUBSCRIPTIONS - The ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION is £4 for members residing in the UK or Europe and £6 for members who reside elsewhere.

Subscriptions (dues) are payable on 1st January each year and, subject to what is mentioned below, in sterling (by personal cheque or Standing Order drawn on a U.K. Bank, a Banker's Draft, International Money Order, Postal Order or local currency *notes* - no coins will be accepted - e.g. dollars, marks, francs etc.).

Members residing in North America (Canada, USA, and the Caribbean) who do not pay their Subscription (dues) in sterling should pay by sending to the North American Representative (see above for address) a cheque for USA \$10.50 made payable to "MARK W. SWETLAND". Other overseas members who pay their subscription by cheque drawn in a foreign currency or on a foreign bank MUST add the equivalent of £3 sterling partially to cover exchange and bank charges. The overseas rates quoted include an element to cover postage of the Bulletin by Air Mail.

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PROGRAMME

1987

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Thur. 5th, February 6.00 pm.</p> | <p>Display by Mr J.S. Greenwood.
 Antigua pre-stamp and early stamps.
 Venue Committee Room J The Law Society
 Build., 113 Chancery Lane, London
 WC1 1PL</p> |
| <p>Sat. 28th, March 2.30 pm.</p> | <p>FLEETEX
 Displays by Dennis Mitton
 Bermuda from 1865 and others to be arranged
 Venue FLEETEX Meeting Assembly Rooms
 Fleet Road, Fleet, Hampshire.
 Ample parking and refreshments available.</p> |
| <p>Sat. 25th, April 2.15 pm.</p> | <p>AGM and Auction Sale.
 Venue The Bonnington Hotel, Southampton
 Row, London WC1 4PH.</p> |

It is regretted that it was not possible to arrange a meeting at Stampex.

Mr J.A.C. Farmers award winning Ameripex display of Leeward Islands will be exhibited in the main body of Fleetex.

Caribbean Collectors' Convention

The next Convention will be held on Friday 30th. and Saturday 31st. October, 1987 at The Regent Hotel, The parade, Royal Leamington Spa.

1987 AUCTION

Members are reminded that the Auction will soon be upon us. Lots should be sent to Ian Chard, 48 The Shrublands, Potters Bar, Herts, EN6 2BW by January 10th, 1987.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO NORTH AMERICAN MEMBERS

THIS NOTICE IS SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSED TO ANY MEMBER OF THE STUDY CIRCLE WHO RESIDES IN:

CANADA or CONTINENTAL USA or ANY TERRITORY IN THE CARIBBEAN

The response to the Notice which appeared in the SEPTEMBER, 1986 Bulletin was such that a choice had to be made from the number of volunteer collecting agents. To all of them the Study Circle expresses its thanks.

Member MARK W SWETLAND has been selected to act on behalf of the Study Circle as the collecting agent for those members who normally reside in any of the above areas. Mr. Swetland has access to a sterling account with a London bank and is willing to accept U.S. Dollar cheques for lodgement in the USA to enable him to arrange for a sterling cheque to be paid to the Study Circle. This facility will be beneficial to the Study Circle as it will result in reduced bank charges whilst at the same time a more speedy clearance of member's cheques will be achieved.

The following arrangements will come into effect from 1st. January 1987:

1. A member who pays his subscription (dues) in EITHER sterling drawn on a UK bank (whether by means of an individual cheque or a Bankers Standing Order) OR in currency notes (pounds or dollars) is requested to continue to do so and take no action in respect of this Notice.
2. A member who wishes to pay his subscription (dues) in U.S. Dollars by means of a personal cheque drawn on a U.S. Bank should send such cheque made payable to "Mark W. Swetland" directly to Mr Swetland (at the address below) on the due date (1st. January each year).
3. A member who resides in Canada or the Caribbean and who is unable to pay his subscription (dues) in U.S. Dollars to Mr. Swetland should either:
 - (a) purchase an international money order for six pounds sterling (£6-00) from his bank or post office
 - or (b) pay his subscription (dues) by personal cheque in which case he must add the equivalent of £3 sterling partially to cover bank charges to clear such a cheque, and in either case send his remittance directly to the Hon. Treasurer in the United Kingdom.

The current rate of annual subscription (dues) for a member residing outside the UK or Europe is £6-00 sterling, or, if paid by bank cheque to Mr. Swetland U.S.\$10-50.

Mr Swetland's address is:

32 Cat Brier Lane, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, 29928 U.S.A.

Telephone (803) 757 3326

E.V. Toeg, President.

OBITUARY

Dr David Woolfson

We shall all miss David Woolfson who passed away very suddenly on 17th. July this year.

David joined and participated in the activities of many philatelic societies of one kind or another with local as well as international membership: by his active support he obtained the fullest benefit from his membership of such organisations.

For a number of years he was a stalwart of the British West Indies Study Circle and the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group and his interests in British West Indies stamps was wide. At various times he formed specialised collections of Dominica, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and he attended regularly the mid-week meetings of the Study Circle making an effective contribution thereby to the knowledge of other members. He also wrote articles and raised queries both in the Study Circle Bulletin and in the British Caribbean Philatelic Journal over a lengthy period.

David was a great supporter of the British West Indies Study Circle's Conventions which he attended regularly and thoroughly enjoyed. Members of the Study Circle will remember that David was due to give a display and talk at the Convention held in October, 1985 on aspects of Barbados and Jamaica collecting, but he was unfit to make the journey from his home to the Convention at the last minute - something which we all regretted very much indeed at the time.

Apart from philately, David was a busy general medical practitioner and he leaves his widow Anne, three sons Peter, Ian and Andrew and also one grandchild: to all his family we extend our deepest sympathies at their very sad and great loss.

E .V. Toeg

AMERIPEX 1986

A member who wishes to remain anonymous has written his impressions.

This was a spectacular exhibition of USA stamps, in particular of 1869 issues, and remarkable for USA Postal History. The BWI was rather disappointing. The British Guiana, shown with success may well move from 'remarkable hoard' to 'worthy collection' by 1990. It was almost alone among classic British Empire, for Mauritius was absent. But the BWI display by her Majesty The Queen surely was among the finest in the Court of Honour.

There was no Grenada or St. Lucia in competition, the only Trinidad was weakened by a too wide time range and White Carib's St. Vincent too crowded, but still the greatest display of this island ever put together. A large vermeil for Leeward Islands was perhaps generous in such company, but it was good.

Where were the classic Nevis, Bahamas, Barbados, Turks Islands, Virgin Islands, Antigua and Montserrat? Will someone show Jamaica or British Guiana Postal History? Are we never again to see Bermuda?

STAMPEX 86 - ADELAIDE

An Asian Regional International Philatelic Exhibition was held in Adelaide, South Australia from 4th-10th August, 1986. British West Indies featured in nine entries, and those which particularly caught my eye were submitted by Michael Webster from Hong Kong, and Peter Jaffé from Melbourne.

The former showed five frames British Guiana Postal History 1790-1880, the emphasis being on pre-adhesive ship and packet letters. While the majority of these were without postal markings of British Guiana, the exhibit included most of the different types of pre-adhesive markings of the colony, covers bearing GB stamps, and a selection of code marks (on single stamps) amongst which was the so far unexplained first series E9C mark, of which Michael's may be the sole surviving example. He won a Large Silver Medal for his display.

Peter Jaffé entered 'British West Indies' (excluding Jamaica and Belize) in the British Commonwealth section and St. Vincent Postal History in the Postal History section, winning a Large Vermeil Medal for each. Perhaps the jury lived too far from the Caribbean to appreciate how much gold medal standard material the displays included. Each exhibit extended to ten frames, in St. Vincent one could see a full range of pre-adhesive markings on ship and packet letters, GB 1d., 4d. and 6d. stamps on cover, two examples of SG.2 on cover; and apart from examples of the colourful but familiar de Polignac correspondence, rarities on cover included various 1/- stamps, an unsevered pair of the ½d. on 6d., the 2½d. on 4d. (two, but one used after date) and the 4d. rate shown in various combinations and with single stamps, amongst them the red-brown, originating in Barrouallie - as did a DLR 5/- lake on cover. Half the display comprised village postmarks, including 'G' on and off cover, a series of 'CE' marks, a wealth of BI and Biabou marks (with a lovely example on 4d. red-brown) and a study of pen-cancellations with explanations and attributions.

The general display set out to illustrate the sort of areas of philately that our study circle embraces, some territories such as Bahamas and Tobago being covered very simply, others in great depth. Barbados stood out, with values to 1/- in large unused blocks, the 2d. grey-slate bisected on cover, examples of the 1/- blue and 1d. perf 11½, a full treatment of the 5/- stamp and its surcharged bisects, the DLR 1d. grey-blue with watermark sideways, and a pair of the 4d. carmine perf 14x12½, unused ex-Charlton Henry. Nevis was dealt with comprehensively, with covers, varieties, sheet reconstructions and, of course, the 1/- on laid paper. In Dominica I especially noted a page of Crown Circle Paid strikes on single stamps, which included perhaps the only copy of the 2½d. red-brown. St. Lucia included some lovely early covers, the Rowland Hill CANCELLED rarities, and a page of each of the major re-entries, both featured on about a dozen different stamps from Perkins Bacon issues onwards. Finally, I should mention Turks Islands, where the 1/- lilac was shown without surcharge unused and used, and the surcharge selected for display made 2½d. and 4d. on 1/- look common instead of the considerable rarities that they are. It added up to a philatelic feast which the late Bobbie Messenger would have been hard put to rival.

Simon Goldblatt

ANTIGUA

Forgeries

Spiro forged the first issue 1d. and the 6d. by the litho process. The first in vermillion, dull rose and lake (1867, 1864 and 1870) whilst the 6d. value in green has some copies tending to blue-green. The 1d. forgeries are on pale yellow paper and the 6d. on tinted paper. None of Spiro's emissions had gum or a watermark.

PERFORATIONS The panes (5x5) of the 1d. clearly show how poorly the perforating work was done. He used a line perforator (perf. 13). Singles reflect his neglect of the machine as described in the Explanatory Notes. item 3.

CANCELLATIONS Two types of cancellor were used (1) an oblong of black dots 8x9 and (2) an oval of bars 5.4.5.4. with the 5 bar ends extending almost to the middle of the cancellation.

IDENTS **NOTE** The 1d. and the 6d. appear to have been made from the same stone and following Idents apply to both values.

1. The genuine stamps are recess printed, the forgeries in litho.
2. On the genuine stamp all 13 pearls in the row below the ornaments in the Crown are clearly visible but only 5 or 6 are shown on the forgery.
3. On the genuine stamp the ornament on the front of the Crown and each alternate ornament has a pearl clearly shown whereas on the forgery these large ornaments and the pearls are very badly shown.

Al Branston

BAHAMAS

Forgeries

The One Penny value of 1863-80.

TYPE 1.

These forgeries by Spiro of Hamburg are frequently met, made by the litho process, without gum, and cancelled sheet by sheet. Pairs of panes (5x5) were made by the work and turn" method.

PERFORATIONS Basically perf. 13, line but so badly made that most singles are imperforate (cut off) or badly torn. They are described in the earlier Information notes.

CANCELLATION Only one type was applied, an oval of bars 5.4.5.4.

IDENTS 1. The genuine stamps are recess printed, the forgeries are litho.

2. The background to the Head on the forgery consists only of vertical lines whereas the genuine is cross hatched.
3. The right eye is unduly large and round.
4. The earring on the Queen's left ear is of the wrong shape.

TYPE 2.

This forgery attributed to Panelli appears far less often than the Spiro. Printed in litho in a decidedly pink shade of lake, on white paper with detail work outside the Head circle very poor.

PERFORATIONS These are very clear, perf 11, line.

CANCELLATION An outline of bars 3.3.3.3. with a very heavy figure 1 in the middle.

IDENTS

1. The letter O of ONE is too large and the top projects above the other letters.
2. The row of pearls immediately above the Queen's right eyebrow is solid on the forgery whereas on the genuine stamp each pearl is clear.
3. The top of the letter S of Interinsular touches the line of the semicircular scroll.

The 1d. Bahamas Goldner (?) orange forgery.

Interest centres on a single forgery of the 1d. Interinsular design printed in bright orange, Imperf on all sides on buff paper. It carries a large clear cancellation of 4 rings, the outer ring is 20mm diameter and the smallest 5mm diameter. These rings look very much the same as Julius Goldner applied to the South African stamps which he 'secured' and sold. He also forged the same S.A. stamps and applied this ring cancellation to them. It is likely therefore that he forged this wrongly coloured Bahamas.

The Four Pence value.

TYPE 1. forged by Spiro.

NOTE The 4d. and 6d. (genuine) stamps are of the same basic design. Extensive examination of the Spiro panes for both values reveals that (a) there are two panes of the 6d. and this forgery is found quite frequently, (b) only one pane of the 4d. value has been found, it occurs less frequently and they show far more usage than the 6d. value. It is accordingly suggested that Spiro made the 6d. first of all and then altered one stone to produce the 4d. and this became progressively unsatisfactory with usage.

The forgery is dull lake in colour but to date 4 examples of a dark brown lake have been found.

PERFORATIONS See Information item.

CANCELLATION An outline of bars 5.4.5.4. as on 1d. value.

IDENTS

1. On the genuine stamp the centre pearl of the Queen's necklace has a dot in the middle. On the forgery this dot is missing.
2. The right side of the Queen's face is shaded right down to the chin whereas, on the genuine stamp it is only lightly shaded.
3. The white of the Queen's right eye slants down towards the nose and there is also an absence of shading in this area making the eye appear too large.

TYPE 2.

Although printed by litho the details of the background (the most difficult part to copy) are relatively clear. The colour, rose-red, is consistent over all of the 13 copies in the collection.

PERFORATION A line perforator P.13 was used but most copies are badly torn or cut off.

CANCELLATIONS All of these fall clear of the Head and are struck across a corner.

1. A large circle of four concentric rings basically thin but sometimes badly smudged.
2. a barrel oval of 8 or 9 bars.

IDENTS

1. There is a spot of dark colour over the Queen's left eyebrow. This is constant on every copy suggesting that the printing stone was made up from a single impression stone transfer.
2. The word Four is spread over too much space with the result that the word Pence impinges on the space available for the bottom stars which are badly malformed.
3. The right eye is much larger than the left.

TYPE 3.

This lithographed forgery is attributed to Fournier. It is consistently pale rose on a white paper.

PERFORATION A very poor perforator was used at about P.13 but copies are either badly perforated, completely imperforate with wide margins or with perforations badly out of line with the margins.

CANCELLATIONS These fall over the face or at odd angles suggesting that they come from sheets.

1. an outline of bars 3.4.3.4. with a very thick long bar in the middle.

2. a circle with three concentric rings within.

IDENTS

1. The rays on the corner star are vary small.
2. The letter G of Postage is more like a C.
3. The ornament on the left of the central star of the crown is no more than a vertical smudge.

TYPE 4.

This is an engraved forgery, the work is very good especially on the vertical columns of ornamentation at the sides. The ink stands out quite thickly and noticeably so on the hair over the left brow. The colour is outstanding and best described as a bright rose red.

There are only two copies of this forgery in the collection and it is therefore only infrequently encountered.

PERFORATION These are exceptionally well cut, with a distinctive round bottom. Comb cut at perf 11.

CANCELLATION There is no identifiable pattern to the small amount of ink falling indiscriminately and somewhat sparsely over the stamps. One copy carries three short thick parallel bars placed at an angle of about 45 degrees.

	NOTE One copy carries Falsch in large capitals on the back, the paper is quite thick and not watermarked.
IDENTS	1. The body of the corner stars is too thick and all of the rays touch the sides of the square. 2. The two outside columns of vertical ornamentation is made up of 7 large central dots. On the genuine stamp these are linked by ovals of smaller dots. On the forgery they are linked by diamonds of small dots.
COMMENTS	I have shown this forgery a number of times and at one stage received a suggestion that it was made by Oneglai in 1897. Further evidence is desired about this forgery.

The Six Pence value

TYPE 1.

The Spiro forgery. This was made by litho in panes of 25 (5x5). Pane 1 is in a deep violet but the stamps on pane 2 are materially lighter in colour. Singles have been collected varying from bright violet down to a muddy brown violet. It is of interest that genuine stamps also vary much in the intensity of the violet.

PERFORATIONS Inspection of the sheets shows that a stamp type perforator was not used but one which had a blunt ended set of pins which did not pierce the thick paper used by Spiro. As a result single copies show the edges torn away.

CANCELLATION All of the copies in the collection show the Spiro oval of bars 5.4.5.4.

IDENTS

1. The litho process was used and not the recess as for the genuine stamps.
2. On the genuine stamp the centre pearl of the necklace has a dot in the middle, the forgery has no dot.
3. The right eye slopes to the left and is over large on that side.
4. The left hand end of the ribbon carrying the word Postage has two blunt ends. They should be pointed as on the right.

TYPE 2.

This is also a litho made forgery attributed to Fournier. The collection contains no less than 7 shades from deep purple to pale pink. The definition of the printing especially that of the outer vertical columns of ornamentation varies considerably. On some copies it is quite good but on others lamentably poor.

PERFORATIONS Only on a few sides can the perforation be measured as p 13, the rest are either badly torn or cut off.

CANCELLATIONS

1. an oval containing six thin bars,
2. an outline of bars 2.4.2.4. with an indistinct figure in the middle,
3. four parallel bars spaced 4.5mm apart,
4. an outline of bars 2.3.2.3. with figure 2 in the middle,
5. a large thick oval (part of) approximately 1.5mm thick.

IDENTS

1. The words SIX Pence have been placed too far to the right resulting in distortion of the right hand star which is very narrow. Some copies show pieces of scribble between the letter E and the

star.

2. The upper edge of the scroll containing the word Postage is missing.

3. The two pointed ends of the left hand end of the scroll are not of the same size, the upper one being too thin and pointed.

The One Shilling value of 1863

TYPE 1.

Spiro produced two panes of this value which is quite frequently met. This is a characteristic litho production of his and the remarks in the Information section given earlier apply. The panes are consistent in colour (green) but the collection of singles shows light and dark shades. This suggests that he made a considerable number of these forgeries.

PERFORATION It is noticeable that there are far fewer torn or cut off stamps in this forgery than on the three earlier values by Spiro. Many clearly show P 13.

CANCELLATION An outline of bars 5.4.5.4.

IDENTS

1. Litho instead of recess.

2. On the genuine stamp the ring under the second letter A of Bahamas but on the forgery this is filled in.

3. On the forgery the conch shell on the right hand side is in two halves vertically. This division does not appear on the genuine stamp.

4. The horizontal lines of shading behind the Head on the genuine stamp end evenly all round the oval. On the forgery the ends are very irregular.

TYPE 2.

This is an engraved forgery excellently produced and attractive. The collection only contains one copy, unused and there is reason to think that it is a rare item. A direct comparison exercise, based on enlarged high quality photographs, has been undertaken and the differences between the forgery and the genuine stamp, large and small, illustrated. (Photocopies of these two sheets can be supplied at cost).

PERFORATION Line 11, clean cut.

PAPER Thin white, no watermark, gummed (slightly yellow).

IDENTS

1. This is a massive omission. On the genuine stamp there is a ring under the second letter A of the Bahamas, this ring is completely omitted.

2. The chignon on the genuine stamp hangs down behind the neck but on the forgery it curls under towards the neck.

3. On the genuine stamp the ear is hidden under the hair but on the forgery it is completely exposed, plain and unshaded, i.e. the work at this point is unfinished.

The Sperati forgeries of the Bahamas

Sperati, of France, forged the £1 values of Queen Victoria and King Edward. He was a very clever man. He took the 1d. value of Bahamas, erased the design and then printed

the £1 value in its place. His productions therefore have the correct watermark, paper and perforation. These are well documented in the Sperati handbook by the B.P.A.

CANCELLATIONS These are also shown in the booklet.

IDENTS

1. On both values there is a loss of white colour generally when viewed alongside a genuine stamp.
 2. On the Queen Victoria forgery there is a small white spot on the 23/24th line of the shading below the chignon at the back of the Head.
 3. The King Edward forgery had a small pip of colour on the inside margin behind the head and about one third the way up.
- There is also a small flaw on the right hand side of the pineapple.

His trial and conviction in the Paris courts attracted considerable attention and valuable publicity.

Forged "Specimen" perforations on the King George V 1½d. and 3d. values.

During 1978 a number of Specimen cancellations of the perforated type were reported. Opportunity to examine a pair of Bahamas KG V 1½d. and 3d. with the wrong shape perforation design confirms this. In both cases the Bradbury Wilkinson type of perforation had been struck on the De La Rue issues for these values.

The War Tax overprint forgeries.

With one exception these forgeries are the most difficult to come to terms with. This exception is the well known Uprturned R forgery. On the 1d. Carmine of 1902 perf 14, the letter N, on the genuine stamps has a clean horizontal foot to the right hand side, sans serif. The forgery letter N ending not only has no foot but it clearly and positively is upturned. The remainder of the forgeries, and there are quite a few have been made the subject of a special treatment set out in the following paragraphs.

1. The usual method of detection by transferring the eye from a genuine overprint to that suspect is too vague and indefinite to be relied upon. Similarly the measurement of the overprint length calls for the estimation of fraction of a mm. The measurement of height is even more unsatisfactory.

2. The method adopted is rather expensive in application and is thoroughly justified because, (1) the considerable value of these abnormal overprints, (2) the results obtained are considerably more positive, (3) the whole of the evidence upon which the decision is made remains "on file" for future use and thought and (4) it has certain elements of flexibility.

It is essential, of course, to collect as much information, visual, scientific and philatelic, as possible about a suspected forgery, to make a subjective examination of it and then arrive at a reasoned decision. The genuine and forged o.p. stamps are photographed with a large lens professional precision camera on to a glass negative. The overprints are then enlarged slightly to produce prints about 6"x 4". It should be noted that the method used takes account of any small differences in the size of the enlargement.

The sections of the prints containing the overprints are then trimmed to allow them to be mounted in the closest proximity possible. Thus, when they are mounted one above the other, the eye needs to move a minimal distance when locating letter shape differences and a considerable increase in objective accuracy results.

The overall length of the overprint needs to be taken into account. Direct measurement of this on the stamp easily lends itself to inaccuracy because (a) the distance is relatively small and (b) the terminal letter shapes give rise to difficulties. Measurements of the overprint are made on the enlargements and with a first class camera these can be quite accurate. To these is applied a reduction factor of the ratio of the stamp to the frame size of the print applied to the overprint enlargement length. Using the lines of the frames allows accurate measurements to be made.

This method of using a high quality enlargement was particularly valuable in one case where a stamp showed not only the overprint normal but also half left and half right in the upper part of the stamp. To make matters look worse but not really so, the split halves were inverted. In fact, a small rearrangement of the enlargement showed that both the normal and the split overprint were forged.

The following list gives the details of the forgeries found so far.

1. On the ½d. green of 1918 type 10 with serifs
 - (a) the o.p. struck twice, both forged
 - (b) three copies of the o.p. inverted each from a different fount.
2. On the 1d. carmine of 1918 type 10
 - (a) o.p. inverted
 - (b) struck twice
 - (c) inverted and doubled in parts.
3. On the 1d. Staircase black and red
 - (a) o.p. inverted
 - (b) the o.p. struck twice one genuine and the other forged
 - (c) with the o.p. normal at the top of the stamp plus WAR TA inverted on the lower left and x on the lower right. The upper o.p. proved to be genuine and the split o.p. a forgery.

Forgery of the Bahamas A05 cancellation.

It was the regular practice to have two cancellors made in London and to send them separately to the colony with a two week interval between the sendings. Such were the hazardous conditions in those days.

Bahamas was allotted the A05 cancellor and the first was duly entered in the Proof Book of the G.P.O. on April 14th. 1858 (page 157). The second cancellor, slightly different from the first was Proof Book entered on April 28th. (page 162). These were the only two cancellors and for ease of reference they are styled Type 1 and Type 2.

The major difference between them is that on Type 1 the knob on the end of the lower curl of the figure 5 is in line with the backstroke joining the top horizontal bar with the lower curved part. On Type 2 the knob projects to the left of the backstroke.

A crude forgery of this canceller is known on the 1d. blue-green of 1884-98 and also on the £1 Venetian red.

IDENTS

1. The knob projects to the left of the backstroke and it therefore identifies with Type 2.
2. The left and right hand sides of the figure 0 are considerably thicker than the rest of the figure and very much more so than in the genuine strike.
3. The A05 as a whole is much thicker on the forgery than on the genuine strike which is fine and delicately executed.
4. The genuine cancellor was made of metal but that for the forgery was undoubtedly made of rubber.
5. On the genuine strike the bars are clean and thin throughout their length, those on the forgery are very thick and are spread out towards the end.

Al Branston

BRITISH GUIANA

'W.P. Guiana' Mark

With reference to my query on p.32 Bulletin 129, June 1986, I have discovered that the Bishop of Guiana in 1899 was William Proctor Swaby, who would sign himself W.P. Guiana and who must have had a rubber stamp made to this effect. Using it on the outside of the envelope in this way must be fairly unusual. Has anyone else a similar cover?

Derek Nathan

BRITISH HONDURAS

Postal Markings used at Belize

Continued from p50 Bulletin No. 130, September 1986.

Belize Obliterator Handstamps.

Type 01

"G" between bars, 25mm diam.

Sent from G.P.O. 8 June 1857. Withdrawn 19 February 1859. This mark has not been found from British Honduras, but is known from Gibraltar



Type 02

"A06" between bars, 20mm diam, small figures.

Sent from G.P.O. 14 April 1858.

EKD 1858 LKD 1860



Type 03

“A06” between bars 25mm diam., large figures.

Sent from G.P.O. 28 April 1858.

EKD 1858 LKD 1860



Type 03

Type 04

‘O’ between bars, 30mm diam.

EKD 1872 LKD 1900



Type 04

Type 05

Dumb cancellor of horizontal bars.

EKD 1888 LKD 1893



Type 05

Type 06

Approx. 20mm outside diam., 3 concentric rings, cork.

EKD 1888 LKD



Type 06

Type 07(a)

“K65” between bars, 18.5mm diam.

Sent from G.P.O. 21 December 1893.

EKD 1864 LKD



Type 07(a)

Type 07(b)

“K65” between bars, 18.5mm diam.

Sent from G.P.O. 21 December 1893. The differences between 07(a) and 07(b) will be described separately.

EKD 1894 LKD 1908



Type 07(b)

Type 08

“Ebony ruler end” (Jaffe Ltr. 27.9.65)

EKD 1886 LKD

Type 08

Type 09
Undecipherable obliterator
EKD 1902 LKD



Type 09

Type 010
Dumb cancellor in square of 7 bars
EKD 1902 LKD

Type 010

Type 011(a)
"Belize" between 20 bars, 26mm diam.
Sent from G.P.O. 12 July 1909.
EKD 1909 LKD 1910



Type 011(a)

Type 011 (b)
"Belize" between 20 bars, 26mm diam.
Sent from G.P.O. 12 July 1909. the
differences between 011(a) and 011(b) will
be described separately.



Type 011(b)

Type 012
Cork cancellor
EKD 1921 LKD



Type 012

Type 013
Dumb cancellor, 20x25mm diam., 8 horizontal
bars, cork (?)
EKD 1927 LKD



Type 013

Type 014
Cork cancellor
EKD 1927 LKD



Type 014

Belize Secondary Town and Date Stamps.

Type P1 Parcel Post

34mm diam., double circle, rubber

EKD 21.5.1918 LKD

Presumably destroyed by the 1918 fire.



Type P1

Type P2

32mm diam., oval

Sent from G.P.O. 2 January 1962.

EKD 26.2.62 LKD



Type P2

Type R1 Registered.

41x22mm diam., oval.

Date in centre (?) (Or should this be listed as the first of the Registration handstamps)

EKD 1891 LKD



Type R1

Type R2

31mm diam., double circle, rubber.

Destroyed by fire of 1918.

EKD 12.6.1912 LKD 30.8.1917



Type R2

Type R3

34mm diam., double circle, rubber.

Date added separately with commercial dating stamp. Made locally for use after 1918 fire.

EKD 29.1.19 LKD 6.2.19



Type R3

Type R4

27mm diam.

EKD 18.3.20 LKD 1932



Type R4

Type R5

26mm diam.

EKD 1937 LKD 1950



Type R5



Type R6

to be continued.
Ralph Group

GRENADA

Revenue Stamps

The last word has yet to be written on the 19th. Century fiscal stamps of Grenada. One day somebody will tell me the true issued quantity of the 1½d. green on yellow stamp (traditionally 12,000) which, despite the surcharges that it spawned, is still plentiful in its own right.

My real purpose on this occasion is to start another hare. Acquiring the pair of 4d. key-type revenues which are illustrated, I said to myself - as anybody would - 'forged surcharge', tucked them in a corner and thought little more about them.

Then one day, idly turning album pages, I came upon them again. It struck me suddenly that the postmarks deserved to be considered. Here, once you study them, are two incontestably genuine cancellations, dating from an interesting period of Grenada's philatelic history. On May 18, 1893, we are only six months beyond the time when a shortage of low-value stamps prompted the devaluation, by surcharge, of a batch of current 6d. and 8d. stamps, classified rather unconvincingly nowadays as Postage Dues. Over the previous few years, resort had been had, over and again, to fiscal stamps to supplement the stocks of ½d. 1d. and 4d. stamps; whilst by 1893 the key-type revenues had arrived, to take the place of the earlier Chalon heads.

Postmasters did funny things in the 19th century; yet most of us are familiar enough with forged cancellations on revenue stamps to



appreciate that it was by no means easy to slip a revenue stamp through the postal net. Why when should two 4d. revenue stamps see postal usage 1893? Not to make up an unusual 8d. rate, for there is no reason to suspect a shortage of 8d. stamps.

Thus we have to choose between a pair of revenues cancelled by accident - negligence - favour, and ravished thereafter (for what purpose?) with a bogus handstamped message - or else what?

Please do not ask me to say nice things about the handstamp. The letters are irregularly set; the font is variable; the letter 'p' bears no resemblance to what was used on authentic catalogued surcharges; of the value, exactly the same has to be said.

At this point I remind myself of the 'bogus ½' surcharges of Dominica. Suppose that I were an enthusiast for philatelic curiosities, had created my own "Postage. 1d." surcharge., impressed it on two quite expensive revenue stamps, and had popped them in the post to do service for a 2d. rate, do you think that there is a chance that the postal functionaries in St. George's, having dealt over the years with a welter of assorted surcharges, might have been fooled? Or suppose that I had asked the postmaster very nicely to do a similar sort of exercise on my behalf, do you think that this officer might have agreed?

Reviewing the prospects one way and the other, I assess the probabilities much as in my table below:

1. A wholly bogus surcharge, that fooled nobody:	98%
2. An ingenious postal forgery, that added 8d. to the fiscal pool, and swindled the G.P.O. of 2d.	½%
3. Surcharged by favour	1½%

Please bear in mind, in appraising my tabulation, that we always have the genuine dated cancellations to explain away. With this exhortation, further comment from the congnoscenti will be more than welcome.

Simon Goldblatt

NEVIS

PAID AT NEVIS HANDSTAMP

It occurs to me that because the single-frame circular Crowned PAID AT NEVIS handstamp did not leave London until September 1852, the packet letters found with RED broken-circles NEVIS datestamps may indicate prepayment, even though marked in black ink for the one shilling rate.

Pre-philately experts are requested to ponder on this observation, and to recall that in late 1884 and the first quarter of 1845 ST. VINCENT struck (a few) covers in RED instead of black. For the record the circular Crowned PAID AT ST. VINCENT dates only from January 1852, in contrast to St. Lucia, May 1844. Was St. Vincent trying to catch up on its neighbour?

Peter Jaffé

ST. LUCIA

1902 Pitons' Stamp

Lionel Ward states in Bulletin No.130 that this stamp and the 1903 2d. of Dominica were produced coloured brown and green in keeping with the colour standards of the time. I presume that these were the colour requirements of the UPU.

Comparing stamps more widely, one finds 1d. reds and 2½d. blues widely issued at that time but very few 2d. brown and greens. In fact these colours were used for the GB 4d. 1887 and 1902 issues.

2d. and 4d. issues were uncommon at that time. What purpose did they serve, and did the 2d. St. Lucia and the 4d. GB cover similar UPU rates? Can anyone cite the UPU directive prescribing these stamp colours?

M. H. Box

Far be it for any of us to discourage such students of St. Lucia as Lionel Ward (Bulletin 130, September 1986). In the interests of science however can we encourage an end to "dark and pale greens and browns" by reference to the Methuen Handbook of Colour, (Color, I think, in North America) of which the London price is £17-50. Like cold violet, gooseberry red, Indian red and others, few now know what grandfather intended by his colour names for stamps. Let us write for future generations as well as ourselves.

Incidentally Al Branston may care to know I hold examples of the four Ferrari bogus essays.

Can someone tell me if the genuine provisionals should be dated 1865 or 1861 when the UPU rules demanded face values.

Peter Jaffé

ST. VINCENT

Al Branston's St. Vincent Forgeries (Bulletin 130, September 1986) seems less than I expected. Surely his first class (as in St. Lucia) is Spiro? Is the 4d. yellow green just 4d. yellow? Why not mention five shillings FALSCH of German trade origin?

If the objective is to include all traps, I suggest at least reference to P.M.L. "St. Vincent". My summary is that all marks (cancellation and datestamp) that look like a duplex are "bad" - designed to cover up cleaning of remainders (one or more ink bars), reused revenues or unskilfully forged provisionals, often on the wrong issue, or with a local perforation other than the genuine 12 gauge (forgeries of half stamps have 16 or close to this).

For good measure he should add any date stamp code 0 and forgeries of the 1890 2½d. on four pence with serif to foot of small 2. The last I fear, may still be salted into auction lots, because the used four pence is common. I have been able to position most types on the setting of 30 (unused are easier than used!), mainly by a study of the fraction bar, Position 17 has two tiny dots on neck, just below the jaw line, on the basic stamp.

Peter Jaffé

TURKS & CAICO ISLANDS

I have a complete sheet of the 1d. WAR TAX SG.143 (overprint at top) showing the TAX variety on R6/1 and R6/7: this is in line with an overprint forme 6x10 applied to the sheet twice, side by side. I have also a block of four of which the top left and the bottom left are the TAX variety. In this block, the bottom right shows TAX. This made me look closely at the sheet and I find that whilst R4/1 and R5/1 have the X virtually perfect, R4/7 and R5/7 have the X much more like X and in addition R5/7 has the X with a short leg (like X).

I have another block of four in which the top left is the TAX variety. In this case however, the top two stamps have the overprint heavy and the bottom two much lighter.

I also have a strip of 12 across the sheet in which the RH application of the forme (stamps 7-12) is normal but the LH application starts in the left margin, so that stamp no.6 would have been devoid of overprint. However it received a separate overprint quite out of line with the other stamps.

Has anybody studied this stamp? Any comments would be appreciated please.

The 3d. value of this issue SG.145 is normally overprinted in red. However I have a part sheet which has each stamp overprinted in a mixture of violet and red. Perhaps after a printing of SG.149, the ink was not wiped off the overprint plate properly before the red was applied? I have a sheet of SG.149, in which the LH half has the forme sloping while the RH is perfectly vertical.

D. H. Vernon

TURKS ISLANDS FORGERIES

The Spiro forgeries of the 1867 issue. This comprises the 1d dull rose (shades), the 6d black and the 1/- blue and dull blue. The genuine stamps are in recess printing, the forgery in litho, well produced.

PERFORATION 11 where not cut off.

CANCELLATION The Spiro outline of bars 5.4.5.4.

IDENTS

1. On the genuine stamp the front end of the bottom of the bust is pointed but on the forgery it is rounded.
2. The engine work outside the oval on the genuine stamp produces a regular pattern on the forgery, these areas are hand drawn.
3. On the engine stamp the value arc is clear of the bottom of the oval. The forgery follows this except for the 6d where the value arc touches the oval.

Proof from the Fournier book. This piece of paper shows two proofs of the 2½d. surcharge. These appear to be of the SG type 16 and 26. On the type 26 the ½ is placed far too high. It would be of interest to know whether these were in fact ever used by him.

Al Branston

B.W.I. AUCTION - No. 15.

Material accepted for inclusion in the Auction will be offered for sale on the following terms:-

1. All lots may be sold with or without reserve and the seller may participate in the bidding either himself or by an agent.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

1. All correspondence please to **I. P. CHARD**, 48 The Shrublands, Potters Bar Herts. EN6 2BW Tel: Potters Bar54491.

2. Do not send any material for sale UNLESS it can be sent as an ordinary letter. For all bulkier items write or telephone Ian Chard first to find out whether these can be accepted.

3. Stamps and postal history items are equally welcome but, in the interests of both buyers and sellers, the Sub-Committee will not be accepting material for sale unless it has in their opinion some potential interest to members of the Circle.

4. MATERIAL TO BE INCLUDED IN THE CATALOGUE FOR PUBLICATION IN THE MARCH, 1986 BULLETIN MUST REACH IAN CHARD BY 10th JANUARY, 1987 AT LATEST.

5. The Auctions Sub-Committee will be grateful for any specialised information which you include with your material for sale and for any personal assessment of its value, although no undertaking can be given that the Auction estimate will coincide with your own assessment. Remember that the more care you your-self take with the selection of items for sale, the better the realisation to be expected.

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7. Please do not write asking for lots to be sent for viewing by post, as the Auctions Sub-Committee are not equipped to offer this service! However, a "xerox" copy could be sent to you provided that with your request you enclose an S.A.E. together with an additional 28p stamp to cover cost.

NEWS ROUNDUP

Members Displays to Societies 1987

Tues 20th January	Tony Farmer Leeward Islands at Alton Community Centre
Mon 23rd March	David Atkinson Jamaica at Leytonstone, Wanstead and District Philatelic Society.
Mon 11th May	Ian Chard Bermuda to Barnet and District Philatelic Society.

The Hon. Ed. would be pleased to hear of other members who are displaying at local Societies.

NEW MEMBERS

Kenworthy D. 93 Devonshire Road, Belmont, Durham. DH1 2BL
Special interests: Mont. Stamps and Postal History.

Rosendorff Prof. G., Department of Physiology, University of Witwatersrand Medical
School, 7 York Road, parktown 2196. Republic of South Africa.
Special interests: Ber QV - KGV1.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Addis E.F. 544 Woodland Circus, Atlantia, Florida, 33462. USA.

Austin H.C. 6040 N. Alberta Lane, Glendale, Wisconsin, 53217. USA

Baker J.W. 119 Cotes Road, Barrow-on-Soar, Leics.

Bartlett E. 146 Cove Road, Oyster Bay, New York, 11771. USA

Black H.M. 7 Nether Blane, Blanefield, Stirlingshire, S63. Scotland

Gibb W.J. 8 Humberdale Way, Warboys, Cambs., PE17 2RX.

Gunn G.I.L. 5 Mariner Walk, Rustington, West Sussex. BN16 2ER.

Hewlett M.R. The Dutch Garden, 26 Marathon Road, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Kinnon A.D. 130a, Milton Road, Clapham, Bedford, MK41 6AS.

Raymond G.J. P.O.Box 35695, Houston, Texas 77235. USA

Sutcliffe A.D.P. Suite 365, The White House, Regents park, London NW1 3UP.

RESIGNED

Edmondson R.J.; Isherwood D.C.; Knibb H.G.; Robinson K.R.; Slingsby J.;
Williams D.M.3.

DECEASED

Bogg W.G.; Cawston B.G.; Woolfson Dr. D.

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